

To: Director and Laboratory Staff
From: Survey and Appraisal
Subject: SURVEY NOTES

FARM SITUATION AND GENERAL BUSINESS
ACTIVITY

EXPANDING ECONOMIC ACTIVITY SPURS DEMAND FOR MOST COMMODITIES

The demand for most commodities, including farm products, remains high as economic activity continues to expand. Although consumer buying has receded in the last 2 months, purchases by business have continued strong. Despite postwar record output, production of many manufactured goods and industrial raw materials falls short of demand. Order backlogs of manufacturers continue to increase and intensify pressure on prices of industrial commodities. Consumer expenditures have slackened considerably in recent months compared with the record levels following the Korean outbreak. The flow of income to consumers, however, continues to expand, reflecting for the most part record levels of employment and wage rates. In September, personal income was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 228 billion dollars, 2.9 billions above August and 25 billions more than a year earlier.

The large gap between U. S. merchandise exports and imports, which has characterized the postwar years, has largely disappeared as a result of declining exports and increasing imports. The value of agricultural exports in the 3rd quarter of 1950 was the lowest since the end of the war and 13 percent below the comparable quarter in 1949.

The Demand and Price Situation, BAE, Nov. 1950, p. 1.

COTTON LINT

DECEMBER COTTON CROP ESTIMATE FOR 1950 DOWN 61,000 BALES

A 1950 cotton crop of 9,884,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight is estimated by the U. S. Crop Reporting Board based on information as of December 1. This is 61,000 bales below the November 1 forecast. The indicated 1950 crop compares with 16,128,000 bales produced in 1949 and the 1939-48 average of 11,599,000 bales.

The acreage of cotton in cultivation on July 1 is now estimated at 18,654,000 acres—2 percent less than was estimated in July of this year—and compares with 27,719,000 acres in 1949 and 21,859,000 for the 10-year average. Gross abandonment since July 1 of this year is indicated at 4.3 percent leaving 17,850,000 acres for harvest. With the exception of 1945 and 1946 when 17,083,000 and 17,674,000 acres, respectively, were harvested, this year's harvested acreage is the smallest since 1884. The 1950 lint yield per acre, computed at 265.4 pounds, is 4.1 pounds above the 10-year average and compares with the 1949 average of 284 pounds.

Cotton Production, BAE, Dec. 8, 1950, p. 1.

1950-51 COTTON CONSUMPTION SURVEY

The increase last season in cotton consumption was due in large part to rising business activity in the United States and continued recovery in Western Europe and Japan. Toward the end of the season a new stimulus was provided by the impact of international events on the world economy, which increased demand in all fields of activity, including speculative and investment demand. These developments, combined with improved production prospects in China and the U.S.S.R., have resulted in an estimated present annual rate of cotton consumption of around 32 million bales a year. This rate is 2.5 million bales above last year's average rate and, if sustained throughout the season, may set an all-time record.

Cotton consumption in the United States is currently at an annual rate of 10.5 million bales as compared with 8.9 million bales last season. This rate may not be maintained through next summer because of vacations and the anticipation of lower priced cotton next season. Export quotas have been placed on cotton in the U. S. in order to maintain adequate supplies for domestic requirements, but the recently announced increased allocations may result in some stringency.

"Cotton," International Cotton Advisory Committee, Nov. 1950, p. 2.

RAW COTTON PRICE DECLINES SLIGHTLY; MILL MARGINS CONTINUE TO INCREASE

The delivered-at-mill price of Middling 15/16-inch cotton on December 14 increased moderately to 44.11 cents, and stood 1,218 points higher than the same month a year ago. The average price for cloth from 1 pound of cotton increased 1-1/2 cents from the October figure. The November average mill margins decreased approximately 1 cent. December prices of 37" 4.00 yard sheeting remained unchanged, while osnaburg (36" 2.35 yard) and printcloth (38-1/2" 5.35 yard) increased 4 cents and one-quarter cent respectively.

Table 1.- Prices of raw cotton, rayon staple and cotton fabrics, and cotton mill margins in cents

	:Dec. : 1950	: Nov. : 1950	: Oct. : 1950	: Sept. : 1950	: Dec. : 1949
Cotton, Middling 15/16"	:	:	:	:	:
delivered at mills. lb.....	44.11	44.47	41.92	42.62	31.93
Rayon, viscose staple	:	:	:	:	:
equivalent price 1/, lb.....	35.60	32.93	32.93	32.93	31.15
Rayon, acetate staple	:	:	:	:	:
equivalent price 1/, lb.....	39.07	39.07	37.38	37.38	37.38
Cotton fabrics, average 17 constructions:	:	:	:	:	:
Price for cloth from 1 lb. of cotton 2/	-	90.67	89.16	89.24	68.46
Mill margins 3/.....	-	48.39	49.36	48.69	38.17
Sheeting, 37" 4.00 yd. 4/.....	24.00	24.00	24.00	22.50	16.50
Osnaburg, 36" 2.35 yd. 5/.....	33.50	29.50	29.50	28.50	21.88
Printcloth, 38-1/2" 5.35 yd. 4/.....	21.75	21.50	21.50	20.00	15.13
	:	:	:	:	:

- 1/ Cost to mill of same amount of usable fiber as supplied by one pound of cotton (rayon price x .89).
- 2/ Price of approximate quantity of cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton with adjustments for saleable waste (Cotton Branch, PMA).
- 3/ Difference between cloth prices and price (10-market average) of cotton assumed to be used in each kind of cloth (Cotton Branch, PMA).
- 4/ From Daily Mill Stock Reporter. 5/ From Journal of Commerce.

UPLAND COTTON CROP LONGEST ON RECORD

Upland cotton ginned through November 30 this season averaged 32.8 thirty-seconds inches in length. This compares with 32.3 thirty-seconds in the corresponding period last season and 32.5 two years ago. The previous record staple lengths for this period was in 1946 when the staple average was 32.7 thirty-seconds. This season's supply to the end of November compared with a year earlier contained smaller proportions of all lengths, 1-1/32" and shorter, and larger proportions of the longer lengths.

U. S. Cotton Quality Report for Ginnings, FMA, Dec. 8, 1950.

MECHANICAL PICKER CUTS COTTON HARVESTING COSTS

Use of the mechanical cotton picker is bringing sharp reductions in harvesting costs for many farmers in the San Joaquin Valley in California, according to preliminary results of a mechanization study by the California Agricultural Experiment Station at Berkeley. Harvesting costs last year for the average of 63 representative growers in the Valley using the mechanical picker was \$26.17 per bale, including allowances for field waste and grade loss. Cost to pick by hand would have been \$45 per bale. Thus, the average savings in favor of machine picking on these farms was \$18.83 per bale. But varying conditions—such as yield per acre, acreage to be harvested, success with defoliation, and maximum use of machine—made machine picking more costly in some areas than in others, and the savings over hand-picking accordingly, was less.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, Dec. 1, 1950, p. 1.

NOVEMBER COTTON CONSUMPTION, SPINDLE ACTIVITY DECREASE; STOCKS, SPINDLE HOURS UP

Cotton consumption decreased to 41,178 bales per working day during November from 42,286 bales during October, but was still substantially higher than the 35,917 bales consumed in November a year ago. Stocks on hand amounted to 8.8 million bales at the end of November, compared with 7.9 million bales in October and 12.0 million bales in November last year. Spindle activity was down sharply, while active spindle hours gained 2.3 billion spindle hours from the previous month.

Table 2.— Cotton consumption and stocks, and spindle hours in cotton mills

	: Nov. : : 1950 1/	: Oct. : : 1950 2/	: Sept. : : 1950 1/	: Nov. : : 1949 2/
Consumption average per working day, bales....	41,178	42,286	39,530	35,917
On hand, 1,000 bales.....	8,828	7,865	6,128	12,025
Active spindle hours, billions.....	13.0	10.7	12.6	9.4
Spindle activity, percent of capacity 3/.....	143.2	146.9	139.7	124.8

1/ Based on 5-week period.

2/ Based on 4-week period.

3/ Includes activity on fibers other than cotton totaling 0.3 to 0.6 billion spindle hours for each period shown.

From Bureau of the Census reports.

COTTON PRODUCTS

SUMMARY OF COTTON END-USES FOR 1949 and 1948 GIVEN

The National Cotton Council of America has issued another of its publications entitled "Cotton Counts Its Customers." This study gives the quantity of cotton consumed in final uses in the U. S. during the years 1948 and 1949. Table 3 is a summary of these data.

Table 3.- Summary of cotton end uses for 1949 and 1948 1/

End use	: 1949	: 1948
Apparel.....	2,748,910	2,741,170
Men's, youth's, and boys'.....	1,771,430	1,835,420
Women's, misses', and juniors'.....	601,180	560,490
Children's and infants'.....	376,300	345,260
Household.....	2,116,420	2,255,090
Industrial.....	2,446,180	2,739,270
Total bales consumed in uses included in this report:	7,311,510	7,735,530
Consumed in uses not included in this report.....	670,930	1,539,700
Total domestic mill consumption of raw cotton.....	7,982,440	9,275,230
Percent of consumption covered by this report.....	91.6	83.4

1/ 478-pound net weight bales.

FIBER CONSUMPTION IN AUTO TEXTILES STUDIED

In the Spring of 1950 the Bureau of Agricultural Economics undertook a survey of the automobile industry to learn the patterns of use and preference for different fabrics used in the interiors of passenger cars. The full report has not yet been issued, although part of the study has been made available in preliminary form. (Table 4). The items covered in the study were upholstery, sidewall, headlining, padding in seats, foundation sheeting, and thermal and sound insulation for closed passenger 1950 models. Information was also obtained on tops for convertible models.

For upholstery, the leading fiber used was wool, which accounted for just over half of the upholstery fabrics. Rayon ranked next, with a little less than one-fifth; cotton and nylon followed in that order. In sidewall material, wool again led, closely followed by cotton, with vinyl in low third place. With headlining, cotton was far and away the leading fiber, accounting for 96 percent of the consumption. For seat padding, cotton again was a high leader, having a little more than 70 percent of the consumption; foam rubber ranked second, with not quite one-fifth of the consumption of all materials used in this item. In sheeting, cotton apparently had no competitors, for the entire consumption of sheeting was reported as made of cotton. For all five items, cotton accounted for more than three-fifths of the consumption of all fibers and materials reported. Foam rubber and wool came next, with 12 and 10 percent respectively.

Table 4.- Consumption of fibers and other materials in automobiles, 1949

Fiber	Upholstery	Sidewall	Head- lining	Seat padding	Totals	Percent of total
	Thousand pounds					Percent
TOTAL.....	43,381	25,548	13,047	235,858	317,834	100.0
Wool.....	21,887	10,654	381	294	33,216	10.4
Cotton.....	4,740	9,663	12,576	166,761	193,740	61.0
Jute.....				5,998	5,998	1.9
Rayon.....	8,009	1,852	4		9,865	3.1
Nylon.....	3,890	207			4,097	1.3
Sisal.....				22,790	22,790	7.2
Vinyl.....	1,808	3,107	86		5,001	1.6
Leather.....	2,703				2,703	0.9
Mohair.....	250	65			315	0.1
Paper.....	94				94	1/
Foam-rubber...				39,790	39,790	12.4
Hair.....				225	225	0.1

1/ Less than .05 percent.

From Daily Mill Stock Reporter, Dec. 23, 1950, p. 1.

DU PONT STRESSES SUPPORTED VINYL AT HICKORY, N. C. CLINIC

Cotton fabric and plastics go hand in hand in making the modern sleek upholstery materials that perform so well on spring-filled furniture, Joseph B. Leavy, head of the technical section of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Fabrics Division plant at Newburgh, N. Y., told an upholstery clinic at Hotel Hickory, Hickory, N. C. Mr. Leavy described the new type plastic upholstery with a cotton fabric support, which he recommended for spring-filled furniture. This product, he said, is engineered to resist tearing where stitched or tacked, so that manufacturers can eliminate costly taping operations generally required to insure all-plastic sheeting against tearing at tacked or sewed seams.

Daily News Record, Nov. 29, 1950, p. 32.

TIRE CORD: COTTON AND RAYON PRICES CONTINUE TO RISE

The price of 12/4/2 cotton fabric was 90 cents per pound and 81.90 cents per square yard on Dec. 1. This compares with Nov. 1 prices of 88 cents per pound and 80.08 cents per square yard for the 12/4/2 cotton fabric. Rayon passenger tire cord increased to 74 cents per pound on Dec. 1, compared with 72.29 cents on Nov. 1.

Table 4.- Prices of cotton and rayon tire fabric, December 1 and November 1, 1950

Fabric	Cord	Fabric weight: per sq. yd. 1/	Price per pound		Price per sq. yd.	
			Dec. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
		Pound	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Passenger car tires:						
Cotton fabric.....	12/4/2	.91	90.00	88.00	81.90	80.08
Rayon fabric.....	1650/2	.79	74.00	72.29	58.46	57.11
Truck tires						
Rayon fabric.....	1100/2	.62	77.00	74.50	47.74	46.19
Rayon fabric.....	1650/2	.78	74.00	74.00	57.72	57.72
Rayon fabric.....	2200/2	.82	69.80	69.80	57.24	57.24

1/ These are typical fabric weights and vary somewhat for different tire manufacturers.

Based on reports from independent rubber companies.

COTTON, BURLAP AND PAPER BAG PRICES INCREASE SHARPLY

The price of new cotton flour bags increased sharply to \$349.00 per thousand on December 15, compared with \$337.00 on the same day last month and \$239.00 per thousand on December 15, 1949. Burlap bag prices rose to \$397.60 on December 15, compared with \$383.85 on the same day last month and \$243.85 on December 15, 1949. Paper bag prices jumped \$6.05 per thousand in mid-December over the same date last month and were \$23.55 per thousand higher than on December 15, 1949.

Table 5.- Mid-month prices of 100-pound flour bags
(Dollars per thousand)

	December:	November:	October:	December
	1950	1950	1950	1949
Prices, new, St. Louis 1/.....	:	:	:	:
Cotton.....	349.00	337.00	337.00	239.00
Burlap.....	397.60	383.85	370.70	243.85
Paper.....	117.70	111.65	103.55	94.15
Prices, second-hand, New York.....	:	:	:	:
Cotton, once-used 2/.....	210.00	210.00	200.00	150.00
Cotton, bakery-run 3/.....	190.00	170.00	170.00	100.00
Burlap, once-used 2/.....	160.00	150.00	130.00	120.00
Burlap, bakery-run 3/.....	170.00	155.00	140.00	100.00
Paper, bakery-run 3/.....	25.00	15.00	15.00	5.00
Difference.....	:	:	:	:
Cotton, new minus once-used.....	139.00	127.00	137.00	89.00
Cotton, new minus bakery-run.....	159.00	167.00	167.00	139.00
Burlap, new minus once-used.....	237.60	233.85	240.70	123.85
Burlap, new minus bakery-run.....	227.60	228.85	230.70	143.85
Paper, new minus bakery-run.....	92.70	96.65	88.55	89.15

- 1/ Cotton, 37" 4.00 yd. sheeting cut 42" unprinted; burlap, 36" 10 oz. cut 43" unprinted; paper, 18 x 4-1/2 x 36-3/4" unprinted; all l.c.l. shipments. No allowance made for quantity or cash discounts. From a large bag manufacturer.
2/ From a large second-hand bag dealer.
3/ From Daily Mill Stock Reporter.

COMPETITIVE PRODUCTS

ABACA: PHILIPPINE OUTPUT WELL AHEAD OF YEAR AGO

Abaca production in the Philippine Republic will be left to private enterprise with the forthcoming organization of the Agricultural Reprocessing Corporation, according to the Economic Coordination Secretary of the Philippines. Output of 419,001 bales of abaca in January-July 1950, represents a substantial improvement over production in the same period of 1949. The increase is attributed to greater abaca plantings in southern Mindanao, favorable weather conditions, and the fact that postwar plantings had reached strippage age. Profitable prices and Government financial aid also helped.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, Nov. 28, 1950, p. 8.

FEDERAL ACTION DUE IN EVENT OF CORDAGE PINCH

Government officials told members of the hard fiber cordage industry that if current studies indicate possible shortages in manila and sisal, steps would be taken to assure supplies for the military and essential civilian economy. Such steps would probably include limitation of civilian use of the fibers. In the last war, manila and related fibers were in extremely critical supply. They have been on the defense stockpile list ever since. All U. S. supplies of these fibers are imported.

Journal of Commerce, Dec. 21, 1950, p. 13.

DYNEL: OUTPUT DUE TO REACH SEVERAL MILLION POUND RATE

The present dynel fiber plant of the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., located at Charleston, W. Va., which began commercial operations in July, will reach maximum production, at the rate of several million pounds annually, in December, it was disclosed. New facilities now under construction are expected to increase production substantially in 1951, according to Dr. J. G. Davidson, president of the division. Dynel, currently used only in industrial applications, will reach the consumer in small quantities in January by way of a number of end uses. Blankets, crib blankets, draperies, upholstery, pile fabric, sweaters, men's hose and tricot and circular knit goods will be among the first dynel products available to the public.

Journal of Commerce, Nov. 30, 1950, p. 16.

DYNEL: PEPPERELL BABY BLANKETS TO BE OF NEW SYNTHETIC YARN

Pepperell Manufacturing Co. has been given exclusive rights to make baby blankets of the dynel synthetic yarn recently announced by Union Carbide & Carbon Co. These new blankets, said a Pepperell spokesman, surpass all existing blankets on all points, yet can be retailed profitably at about the same price as fine natural fiber blankets. They are claimed to be moth-proof and mildew-proof, shrink, fire and stain resistant, warm with lightweight, and able to outwear all existing blankets by many times, according to laboratory tests.

The Wall Street Journal, Dec. 6, 1950, p. 16.

FIBER V: DU PONT TO MAKE FIBER V AT PLANT TO BE BUILT IN N. C.

The 635-acre tract near Kinston, N. C., purchased by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. for what was to have been a new nylon plant, will be used instead for the manufacture of Fiber V, it was stated. The tract was bought in September. The company said the change in plans was made because extensive market studies have indicated that Fiber V should be put in commercial production as soon as possible and that the additional nylon yarn capacity, planned originally for Kinston, can best be provided, under the present construction materials situation, through technological improvements in production facilities and expansion at existing nylon yarn plants at Seaford, Delaware; Martinsville, Virginia, and Chattanooga, Tennessee. Construction is expected to start sometime next year. Fiber V is a condensation polymer obtained from ethylene glycol and terephthalic acid. It is not chemically related to nylon.

Daily News Record, Dec. 1, 1950, p. 1.

MORE KENAF FROM CUBA PROMISED AS SUBSTITUTE FOR JUTE

Federal farm officials think they have found an answer to one possible shortage that could hamper defense production. This one is jute. The substitute is kenaf, originally a native of India. They have found it a more-than-sufficient

substitute for jute in all its uses, and they have proved it can be grown in the Western Hemisphere, particularly in Cuba and other Latin American countries. It is estimated that Cuba could meet 30 percent of our jute needs in a year or two. The price of kenaf fiber would probably be no higher than that of jute. Up to the present time, however, only a small amount of the new fiber has been sold, but some went recently at the same price as jute—then about 22 cents a pound. There has been no successful production of kenaf as yet in the United States, but Government officials think Florida has a climate which might make possible commercial production of the fiber there.

The Wall Street Journal, Dec. 28, 1950, p. 1.

1951 TEXAS MOHAIR CLIP BEING CONTRACTED AT OVER A DOLLAR A POUND

Government support, foreign embargoes, the Korean war and high domestic demand have sent mohair prices skyward. The 1950 clip is already sold, and there has been free contracting for next year's hair at prices ranging from \$1.01-1/2 per pound for adult fiber to \$1.26-1/2 for kid.

Daily News Record, Dec. 26, 1950, p. 7.

Value of mohair produced in 1949 amounted to \$6,772,000, a decrease of \$759,000 from the \$7,531,000 in 1948. The average price per pound in 1949 was 46 cents, compared with 45 cents in 1948. (Daily News Record, Mar. 3, 1950, p. 5).

NEW PLASTIC "CLOTH" OFFERS "EMBROIDERED" SURFACE TEXTURES

A new form of plastic "cloth" is being exhibited by the Bakelite Division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corp. The "fabric" is made from Vinylite plastic sheeting, already in wide use for rain-coats and shower bath curtains. The exhibit includes curtains, quilted materials for covering walls and furniture, rainwear, handbags, umbrellas and luggage. Quilted fabrics will sell for \$1 a yard retail in 18-inch widths. Table mats will sell at retail for about 69 cents each. Vinylite materials are not harmed by oil, grease, alcohol or most chemicals and are not inflammable.

The Wall Street Journal, Dec. 9, 1950, p. 8.

RAYON: USE OF STAPLE FIBER SOARS AS SUIT AND RUG MEN SCRAMBLE FOR IT

Filament rayon still accounts for about three-fourths of the U. S. rayon output, but the great demand of suit and rug manufacturers for staple fiber has caused an 80 percent increase in rayon staple fiber production in the first 9 months of 1950 as compared with a similar period in 1949. The sky-high price of wool and cotton, plus the development of better rayon-containing fabrics, are 2 main reasons for the trend to staple. By and large, rayon staple fiber is far cheaper. A pound of viscose rayon staple costs from 38 to 40 cents; rayon acetate from 46 to 48 cents. Raw wool in Australia, of the fine apparel type, is currently bringing about \$2.65 a pound, while raw cotton is worth close to 45 cents.

The Wall Street Journal, Nov. 20, 1950, p. 1.

RAYON: CHASE PRODUCING RAYON CLOTH BAGS

Rayon cloth, a new material to the bulk packaging field has been added recently to Chase Bag Co.'s regular line of textile bag products. Chase first introduced rayon bags in the Southwest as containers for feed, seed and other agricultural commodities. Because of their acceptance and increasing popularity in that area, they are now being distributed nationally. Rayon, a naturally strong and smooth

material, offers an excellent printing surface for direct multicolor brand printing. Whether printed direct to the cloth with water soluble inks or on paper bands adhered to the bags' circumferences, the material provides a valuable cloth premium for thrifty housewives' use.

Journal of Commerce, Dec. 4, 1950, p. 14.

RAYON: VISCOSE AND ACETATE STAPLE FIBER UP 3 TO 6 CENTS A POUND

Effective November 21, Celanese Corp. of America announced a price rise of 6 cents per pound on all deniers and lengths of acetate staple. This increase from 42 cents per pound to 48 cents restores the company's acetate staple prices to the level which obtained for 2 years prior to March 1949, at which time the price was reduced to 42 cents. Tennessee Eastman Corp., the other producer of acetate staple, had increased its prices on July 24 last to 46 cents for 8 denier and less and to 48 cents per pound for sizes over 8 denier.

Effective Dec. 1, American Viscose Corp. increased prices on its regular viscose staple by 3 cents per pound and on its carpet staple by 5 cents per pound. The new prices thus are 40 cents for the regular bright staple, 41 cents for the regular dull staple, and 47 cents for the carpet staple.

Rayon Organon, Dec. 1950, p. 180.

Prices of rayon staple were increased 3 cents a pound on Dec. 11 by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc. Staple fiber will be 41 cents per pound in the future, instead of 38 cents. (Journal of Commerce, Dec. 12, 1950, p. 14).

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY AND EQUIPMENT

NEW DEVICE REMOVES TRASH FROM COTTON

A new device, still in the pilot-model stage, for removing trash and other foreign material from cheap cotton, has been invented by Dr. David G. Black of Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio, and has been assigned to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The device consists of two concentric cylinders, one within the other. Air from a number of small pressure jets entering through the outside cylinder blasts foreign material from the cotton.

Textile World, Nov. 1950, p. 111.

BELDING, HEMINGWAY PLAN \$2,000,000 THREAD PLANT

Recent developments practically assured Henderson County, N. C., of a textile thread plant of the Belding, Hemingway Co., Inc. The plant will be constructed at a cost of approximately \$2,000,000 and will begin operations with more than 125 employees. The new plant will process silk, nylon, rayon, orlon, and cotton yarn. It also may manufacture silk, nylon, and rayon dress fabrics, and nylon and rayon materials for women's underwear. It was reported on November 30 that the plant will secure orlon from DuPont's new Camden, S. C., plant and will treat it with a secret process to give the yarn greater strength without having it twisted. Then it will be shipped to their various weaving plants in the south and east and woven in the fabrics.

Southern Textile News, Dec. 2, 1950, p. 1.

TWINE MILL TO BE BUILT IN NEW ORLEANS

International Harvester Co. will build a twine mill in New Orleans on a 10-acre tract on the Mississippi River, it was made known today by Neil Loynachan, general manager of the firm's fiber and twine division. The new unit, to consist of a

mill and office building, will cost more than 2 million dollars. The mill will be one story, with about 224,000 square feet of manufacturing space. It is planned as the "saw-tooth" type of building. Once full operation starts, it is believed about 750 will be employed. Excavation work will commence at once, and construction will begin when necessary materials have been accumulated.

Daily News Record, Nov. 21, 1950, p. 36.

TEXTILE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

NEW AUTOMATIC COTTON SAMPLER DEVELOPED BY USDA

A mechanical cotton sampler that automatically collects lint during ginning and packages a cross section of bale into a true sample, has been developed by USDA, it was announced. The sampler diverts small amounts of cotton flowing through gin lint flue at six periodic intervals during ginning of a bale and presses and packages this cross section of bale contents into an actual sample, which carries same identification as bale from which it was taken. The device is entirely automatic and re-sets itself to repeat the process for each bale ginned. Sampler was developed at Production and Marketing Administration cotton laboratory, Stoneville, Mississippi. A complete account of mechanical sampling device is contained in a report entitled "The Sampling of Cotton Bales as Related to Marketing." Copies are available from Information Branch, Production and Marketing Adm., Washington, D. C., upon request.

Daily Summary, USDA, Dec. 12, 1950, p. 2.

COTTON ADVISORY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES RESEARCH

The Cotton and Cottonseed Advisory Committee met in Washington Nov. 9 and 10 with USDA representatives to review cotton research and service work, and particularly to reappraise previous recommendations to see what changes, if any, might be desirable in the light of the current national and international situation. The committee made a number of recommendations, the more important of which are as follows:

The Department should use any funds now available to expand or activate specific lines of work in the three broad fields of cotton utilization, production and marketing. With respect to utilization research on cotton and cotton products, the committee agreed that continued or special attention should be given to:

(1) Evaluation of inter-species cottons; (2) effect of crease resistant treatments on the properties of cotton fibers; (3) mill-scale evaluation of the spinning qualities of cotton of varying physical properties; (4) new carding equipment for increasing the uniformity of card sliver; (5) the effect of yarn and fabric construction upon physical properties of the more commonly used fabrics; (6) development of a quick method of determining the nep formation tendencies in raw cotton; (7) exploring the possibilities of electrostatic and other methods for cleaning lint cotton in textile mills and forming it into a sliver immediately following the cleaning stage; and (8) improvement of dry cleaning methods for cotton textiles.

Regarding utilization research on cottonseed and its products, the committee recommended that studies be made on (1) use of cottonseed meal and protein in food; and (2) development of solvent extraction methods and facilities for small mill operation.

The Cotton Gin & Oil Mill Press, Nov. 25, 1950, p. 20.

LASTING FLAME RESISTANCE FOR CELLULOSE FABRICS

Development of a new product which is said to give lasting flame resistance to cellulosic materials of all types has been announced. When treatment is properly applied, appearance, tensile strength and "feel" of cotton and rayon, for example, are not affected, and the fabric will withstand repeated laundering, dry cleaning and weathering, according to the manufacturer. Exposure to the acid sour and alkalis used in commercial and industrial laundries does not affect its lasting flame-resistant qualities in a fabric, it is claimed.

The new product, called "Titanox"-FR, is a titanium organic compound, although other materials are added to lessen afterglow and improve stability.

Textile Industries, Nov. 1950, p. 108.

NAVY IMPROVES GLASS FIBER PAPER FOR INSULATION

The Naval Research Laboratory has announced development of a glass fiber filter paper 5,000 times more effective than present commercial filters. The Navy said it expected additional industrial and military uses for the paper, but that the paper also would be used in condensers in electronic equipment. It is thinner and will withstand more intense heat than insulating papers now used, and will permit reduction in size of the condensers. The paper, made of glass fibers one-twentieth the thickness of a human hair, can be made in conventional paper mills without highly skilled or experienced personnel.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, Dec. 12, 1950, p.13.

\$35 MILLION SPENT BY DU PONT FOR RESEARCH IN 1950

"Fortune" magazine for October 1950 presented a lucid, comprehensive picture of the Du Pont Co., one of the world's largest and most efficient industrial research groups. In 1950, Du Pont spent about \$35 million on fundamental and applied research—mostly applied. "We do research," says Roger Williams, Executive Committee Adviser on the subject, "because we have to. If we let up, our competitors would trim us. Research is our insurance that our investment will be profitable." With a research budget of \$30 million plus a year, and luck, Du Pont expects that 60 percent of its sales in 1970 will come from chemical materials unknown or in their commercial infancy today.

This article gives an excellent insight into the past, present, and hoped for future of a colossal industry which has used research as its foundation to provide a better standard of living for the United States in particular and the world in general.

MORE RESEARCH IS ADVOCATED BY WOOL GROUP

The Wool Advisory Committee met in Washington with representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to discuss research concerning the production, utilization, and marketing of wool and wool products. In general, the advisory group recommended that certain lines of work now in progress or nearing completion be curtailed or suspended so that additional emphasis might be given to research which the committee feels has become more urgent since previous recommendations were made in October 1948. Specifically, with respect to utilization research, the committee recommended that additional emphasis be given to the following lines of research: (1) Conduct chemical and physical research to provide a basis for modifying the characteristics of domestic wools so they might compete more favorably with foreign wools and synthetic fibers; (2) Determine the fabrication,

felting, and insulating properties of commercial sorts of wool from animals of known genetic origin, and to identify animals, strains, and flocks with respect to the fabrication, felting, and insulating properties of their wool; (3) Improve the quality of wool fibers through the development of better methods of cleaning and scouring grease wool; and (4) Develop new industrial uses for wool grease and other wool byproducts along with better methods of refining and modifying them for specific uses.

Southern Textile News, Nov. 25, 1950, p. 4.

MORE QM STUDY NEEDED ON BLENDS

A partial answer to the problem of the nation's short supply of wool would be more research in blends of wool and cotton on the part of the Quartermaster Corps, according to L. L. Russfield, president of Sun Valley Manufacturing Co. He pointed out that the QM is not drawing on the experience of the industry with its success with such blends, and is thus creating a bottleneck when it's not necessary. The government would be doing the textile industry a service, he said, by using more wool-cotton blends.

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter, Nov. 30, 1950, p. 19.

OILSEEDS AND RELATED PRODUCTS

DOMESTIC OUTPUT OF FATS AND OILS LIKELY TO CONTINUE LARGE THROUGH MID-1952

Production of fats and oils, including the oil equivalent of domestic oilseeds exported, in the year beginning October 1950 probably will be nearly as large as the output of 12 billion pounds a year earlier. Production of vegetable oils (including oil equivalent of exported domestic oilseeds) may decline slightly. Crop conditions November 1 indicated that the 1950 cotton crop would be almost 40 percent smaller than a year earlier, more than offsetting an expected increase of 26 percent in the soybean crop. Output of butter is expected to decline in 1950-51. Flaxseed production is down 20 percent this year, but with a large carry-over of old-crop flaxseed to be drawn upon, flaxseed crushings and linseed oil production probably will be at least as large as in 1949-50. Output of lard, tallow, and greases probably will increase moderately.

Fats and Oils Situation, November 1950, p. 4.

WORLD SOYBEAN PRODUCTION SETS NEW RECORD

Soybean production in 1950, estimated at 626 million bushels, is a world record and surpasses the previous high (1948) by 63 million bushels, according to information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The United States and Canada harvested their largest crops, and indications point to a near-average crop in China. About 93 percent of the 1950 output is in the United States, China, and Manchuria.

The United States soybean production of 281 million bushels is a record for this country. Nearly 13 million acres will be harvested, but the yield per acre in most of the heavy producing states is lower than a year ago. Acreage increase was largely from land diverted from crops under acreage allotments. In 1949 more than 222 million bushels were harvested from about 10 million acres.

Foreign Crops and Markets, OFAR, Dec. 4, 1950, p. 564.

OILSEED CROP PRODUCTION SHOWS FURTHER INCREASES ON DECEMBER 1 ESTIMATE

The outturn of crops on December 1 estimate, compared with the previous month, shows moderate increases in flaxseed, peanuts and soybeans. Losses were reported in cotton, rice, sugarcane, sweetpotatoes, and tung nuts. Crops whose production fell below last year included cotton, flaxseed, rice, and tung nuts; only cotton, sweetpotatoes and tung nuts fell below the 1939-48 average.

Table 6.- Yield per acre and production of specified crops,
United States, period 1939-48, and years 1949 and 1950

Crop	Unit	Yield per acre			Total production (thousands)		
		Indicated:	1949	Average: 1939-48	Indicated:	1949	Average 1939-48
		Dec. 1 : 1950 1/:			Dec. 1 : 1950 1/:		
Cotton.....	bale	265.4	284.0 ^{2/}	261.3 ^{2/}	9,884	16,128	11,599
Cottonseed.....	ton	-	-	-	4,005	6,559	4,730
Flaxseed.....	bu.	10.1	8.9	9.5	39,263	43,946	34,752
Peanuts ^{3/}	lb.	881	804	687	2,038,425	1,875,825	1,950,690
Rice.....	100#- : bag	2,361	2,215 ^{2/}	2,094 ^{2/}	37,971	40,747	29,790
Soybeans for beans	bu.	21.6	22.7	18.8	287,010	230,897	164,491
Sugarcane for sugar and seed..	ton	21.0	19.3	19.7	7,078	6,552	5,915
Sweetpotatoes.....	bu.	104.4	100.5	90.8	58,729	55,368	61,786
Tung nuts.....	ton	-	-	-	39	88	28

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Pounds.

3/ Picked and threshed.

From "Crop Production," BAE, 1950.

PRICES OF MOST DOMESTIC VEGETABLE OILS INCREASE

Prices of nearly all fats and oils advanced in November. The sharpest rises were in prices of soybeans, cottonseed and other domestic edible vegetable oils. This rise apparently was due mainly to continued strong demand, the prospect that total output of these oils in 1950-51 will be moderately smaller than a year earlier, and relatively slow marketing by farmers of the 1950 soybean crop. As of mid-December, all of the oils listed in table 7 continued to increase except coconut and tung.

Cottonseed and peanut meal gained \$6.75 and \$1.00 per ton respectively as of December 16 over prices received during the previous month, while soybean, coconut, and linseed meal prices declined from \$1.55 to \$5.85 per ton.

Table 7.- Prices of vegetable oils and meals

	December 1950	November 1950 11/	October 1950	December 1949
OILS 1/	December 18			
Cottonseed oil.....	21.5	20.6	18.5	10.1
Peanut oil.....	21.5	22.2	19.5	11.8
Soybean oil.....	19.5	17.1	14.6	10.2
Corn oil.....	21.8	20.6	17.2	10.7
Coconut oil 2/.....	19.8	20.1	18.9	16.6
Linseed oil 3/.....	20.1	17.2	17.0	18.5
Tung oil 4/.....	29.5	26.4	25.8	28.0
MEALS 5/	December 16			
Cottonseed meal 6/.....	81.50	74.75	69.05	61.30
Peanut meal 7/.....	66.00	65.00	64.05	63.10
Soybean meal 8/.....	67.50	73.35	64.90	68.80
Coconut meal 9/.....	56.00	57.55	57.10	57.40
Linseed meal 10/.....	59.00	63.10	60.40	73.10

- 1/ Crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills except as noted. From Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, (daily quotations) and from Fats and Oils Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).
2/ Crude, tanks, carlots, Pacific Coast. Three cents added to allow for tax on first domestic processing.
3/ Raw, drums, carlots, New York.
4/ Drums, carlots, New York.
5/ Bagged carlots, as given in Feedstuffs, (daily quotations) and Feed Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).
6/ 41 percent protein, Memphis.
7/ 45 percent protein, S. E. Mills.
8/ 41 percent protein, Chicago. 44 percent beginning July 1950.
9/ 19 percent protein, Los Angeles.
10/ 34 percent protein, Minneapolis. 36 percent beginning July 1950.
11/ Preliminary.

COTTONSEED: MOISTURE TESTER INTRODUCED

An electronic moisture meter for the cotton industry has been introduced by the Tagliabue Instruments Division of the Western Electrical Instrument Corp. The Tagliabue cottonseed tester, model 8007, is a dielectric-type instrument. Features include only one dial to adjust in taking a reading. Voltage fluctuations will not affect accuracy of readings and several test cells may be used to test many product samples with a single instrument, the company adds.

Chemical and Engineering News, Nov. 4, 1950, p.4291.

PEANUT: OIL SUPPLY ALMOST AMPLE

Peanut oil for the new year should be in good supply but, with the added pressure of full mobilization plus the high demand for civilian needs, these may be just about adequate to meet all demand. Prices are expected to be sustained at relatively high levels. A national allotment of 1,771,117 acres and a national marketing quota of 1.3 billion pounds of peanuts picked and threshed in 1951 was announced Oct. 26. If marketing quotas are approved, price support for quota peanuts will be mandatory at 80 to 90 percent of the parity price at the beginning of the marketing season. If producers disapprove marketing quotas, price support is mandatory at 50 percent of parity for cooperating producers.

Journal of Commerce, Dec. 27, 1950, p. 2.

USE OF EDIBLE GRADE PEANUTS IN PRIMARY PRODUCTS 23 PERCENT BELOW 1949

The amount of shelled peanuts (raw basis) used domestically in primary products during the 1950-51 season through November 30 totaled 190 million pounds, compared with 286 million pounds during the comparable period last year. This sharp reduction is due largely to the decrease in the amount of shelled peanuts crushed for oil, cake and meal; however, peanut candy, salted peanuts, peanut butter, and other products showed moderate to substantial decreases.

Table 8.- Shelled peanuts (raw basis) reported used domestically in primary products

Reported use	Sept. 1 - Nov. 30 1950	Sept. 1 - Nov. 30 1949	Season, Sept. 1 - Aug. 31 1949-50	Season, Sept. 1 - Aug. 31 1948-49
	Thousand pounds			
TOTAL, all grades.....	190,051	285,673	925,058	710,596
Edible grades, total....	132,678	146,660	510,109	484,431
Peanut candy 1/.....	34,508	38,868	126,287	107,181
Salted peanuts.....	32,713	34,536	118,291	120,018
Peanut butter 2/.....	63,950	69,258	256,168	250,184
Other products.....	1,507	3,998	9,363	7,048
Crushed for oil, cake, and meal 3/.....	57,373	139,013	414,949	226,165

1/ Includes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy.

2/ Excludes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy.

3/ Includes ungraded or straight run peanuts.

From: "Peanut Stocks and Processing," BAE, Dec. 19, 1950.

PEANUT: HARVESTING MACHINE DEVELOPED

Development of a two-man experimental peanut combine harvester that will gather peanuts from the fields in a fraction of the time now required by conventional methods has been reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This does not mean that such a machine will soon be available, agricultural engineers said, but it is a step toward principles that may be incorporated into manufacturers' designs. The cylinder-type combine can dig, clean, vine, stem and bag an acre of peanuts in an hour. It cuts out tedious stacking and it will also handle windrowed peanuts. Tests showed harvesting with the machine was not only faster but also was more efficient than the common method of plowing peanuts out, shaking by hand and stacking.

Feedstuffs, Dec. 9, 1950, p. 25.

RICE: 1951 ACREAGE ALLOTMENT RAISED

A national rice acreage allotment of 1,867,998 acres for the 1951 crop, an increase of approximately 15 percent over the 1,633,000 acres planted in 1950, is announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. As in 1950, no marketing quotas will apply to next year's crop.

The total supply of rice for 1950-51 has been estimated at 42,094,000 hundredweight, or approximately 5,570,000 less than the quantity at which marketing quotas would have to be proclaimed for the 1951 crop. Disappearance is expected to be at a level that would leave a carryover of about 2,374,000 hundredweight at the end of 1950-51.

Journal of Commerce, Dec. 8, 1950, p. 14.

SESAME: ANOTHER CASH OILSEED CROP FOR SOUTHWEST

One of the major doors to the profitable growing of sesame as a cash oilseed crop has been thrown ajar, and may even be wide open, as a result of research projects being carried on by Texas Research Foundation. The big stumbling block has always been shattering qualities of the pod, prohibitive to successful mechanical harvesting. The foundation has been researching mainly on non-shattering varieties. But E. H. Collister, the staff's oilseed expert, with a combine and perfect timing during pod maturing, has successfully harvested an experimental crop of shatterable pods with only about 20% loss. With high oil content, fast growth, and good climate resistance on the credit side already, profitable harvesting methods may make sesame a very important oilseed crop in the Southwest.

Chemical and Engineering News, Dec. 4, 1950, p. 4233.

TUNG: HONG KONG OIL EXPORTS REACH POSTWAR HIGH FROM JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER

Chinese tung oil exports through the port of Hong Kong reached 35,719 short tons during the January-September period of 1950 and were the largest 9-month exports in postwar years. A total of 20,892 tons were shipped in the corresponding months of 1949 and 26,662 in the calendar year. Shipments of 19,083 tons to the United States were 4 times those of January-September last year. Other markets taking sizeable quantities were the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Western Germany, and Australia in order of their importance.

Foreign Crops and Markets, Dec. 25, 1950, p. 652.

LINTERS AND CELLULOSE

LINTERS PRODUCTION, STOCKS, AND PRICES INCREASE: CONSUMPTION DECLINES

Production of linters at oil mills totaled 206,000 bales in October, according to the Bureau of the Census.. This compares with 132,000 in September and 227,000 bales in October a year ago. Production in the first 3 months of this season was 406,000 bales against 472,000 in the corresponding period a year ago. Consumption of linters totaled 118,000 bales in November. This compares with 129,000 bales in October and 132,000 in November a year ago. Bleachers increased consumption substantially in November over the previous month, but was still about 12,000 bales under November 1949.

Stocks of linters at the end of October amounted to 409,000 bales, compared with 337,000 the previous month and 468,000 bales in October a year ago. The October stocks consisted of bleachers and other consuming establishments; 261,000 bales; public storage and warehouses, 110,000; and oil mills; 90,000 bales.

Prices of both felting and chemical grade linters continued to advance sharply. The average price for grade 2 linters was 24.33 cents in November this year compared with 19.18 cents a month ago and 9.86 cents for the same month a year ago. Grade 4 linters increased to 19.25 cents per pound in November from 15.78 the previous month and stood almost 4 times as high as the November 1949 price. Grade 6 linters averaged 16.06 cents per pound, one of the highest prices ever recorded for chemical grade linters. This compares with 13.94 cents per pound the previous month and 2.02 cents for the same month a year ago.

Table 9.- Cotton linters: Production, consumption by industries, stocks and prices, United States, for specified months

	: November:	October :	September:	August :	November
	: 1950 :	1950 :	1950 :	1950 :	1949 1/
	Thousand bales				
Production 2/.....	3/	206.0	132.0	68.0	227.0
Consumption 4/.....	118.5	128.9	124.0	149.3	131.5
Quantity bleached.....	71.0	63.9	69.6	81.6	82.8
Other industries.....	47.5	65.0	54.4	67.7	48.7
Stocks 5/.....	3/	409.0	337.0	340.0	468.0
Prices 6/.....	Cents				
No. 2 grade, per pound.....	24.33	19.18	17.28	14.24	9.86
No. 4 grade, per pound.....	19.25	15.78	13.69	10.95	5.63
No. 6 grade, per pound.....	16.06	13.94	11.63	9.10	2.02

- 1/ Production and stocks for October 1949.
- 2/ From Weekly Cotton Linters Review, PMA, Cotton Branch, USDA.
- 3/ Data not available.
- 4/ From Facts for Industry, "Cotton and Linters," Bureau of the Census.
- 5/ Total stocks in consumer establishments, public storage and warehouses, and mills. Stocks at end of the month. From Facts for Industry, "Cotton Linters," Bureau of the Census.
- 6/ Average of average weekly prices, Memphis, Dallas, and Atlanta. From Weekly Cotton Linters Review, PMA, Cotton Branch, USDA.

SOUTH'S SCRUB OAK SEEN AS SOURCE OF PAPER PULP

The possibility that vast acreages of scrub oak in the South may yet be utilized in the manufacture of paper was given impetus in Gainesville, Florida, recently, according to an Associated Press dispatch from the city. The pulp and paper laboratory at the University of Florida reported that preliminary research shows a high quality filler pulp can be obtained from this oak, which in the past has proved useful only as a source of firewood. The report showed that in Florida alone there are more than 5,000 square miles of scrub oak forests, and pointed out that "the ratio of hardwood to pine forests has continually increased until now slightly over half of the forest lands in the South are hardwoods." Formerly the nature of the bark (25 percent of the log) prevented its use in paper manufacturing. The laboratory, however, devised a method at the engineering and industrial experiment station whereby the bark and wood may be separated satisfactorily.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, Nov. 21, 1950, p. 15.

NOVEMBER PRICES OF PURIFIED LINTERS INCREASE; DISSOLVING WOOD PULP UNCHANGED

The price of purified linters advanced to a new high of 27.30 cents per pound in November. This is the highest price on record for purified linters. The price of dissolving wood pulp for all three grades was increased on October 31 and are now 8-1/2 to 10-1/2 percent above the previous high quotations of July 1948. (Table 10).

Table 10.- Average annual price of purified linters and dissolving wood pulp, United States, for specified years and months

(Cents per pound)					
Year	Purified linters ^{1/}	Wood pulp ^{2/}			
		Standard viscose grade	High-tenacity viscose grade	Acetate and cupra grade	
1946.....	9.50	5.60	5.85	6.15	
1947.....	16.30	7.03	7.44	8.04	
1948.....	11.25	7.93	8.44	9.20	
1949.....	8.62	7.94	8.44	9.06	
1949, December.....	8.00	7.50	8.05	8.55	
1950, September.....	23.30	7.95	8.50	9.25	
1950, October.....	24.75	8.65	9.25	10.50	
1950, November.....	27.30	8.65	9.25	10.50	

1/ Weighted averages, 1946-48. On 7 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. pulp plant. Average freight to users is 0.5 cent per pound. Prices supplied by a producer.

2/ Average of monthly prices, 1946-49. Compiled from Rayon Organon and from letters to us from producer. Wood pulp prices are 10 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. domestic producing mill, full freight, and 3 percent transportation tax allowed, December 1, 1947, on; freight equalized with that Atlantic or Gulf port carrying lowest backhaul rate to destination plus 3 percent of backhaul charges, prior to December 1.

ITALY PRODUCES RAYON CELLULOSE FROM CANE

Italian production of high grade rayon cellulose from a domestic cane, "Arundo Donax," now totals 44,000 tons a year and is helping the Italian synthetic fiber industry meet its difficult problem of acquiring raw materials, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers heard at its 1950 annual meeting in the Hotel Statler.

It was found that the cane "Arundo Donax," whose stalks were used as stakes in vineyards in Italy, was fully satisfactory for the production of high grade cellulose. This is a perennial plant with an annual production cycle and reproduces by the planting of shoots. This cane is capable of providing an annual output in wood many times greater than any conifers.

Southern Textile News, Dec. 2, 1950, p. 1.

RUBBER OPENS SULPHITE OUTLET

Waste sulphite liquor from Wisconsin paper mills is now being used successfully in the production of synthetic rubber. Announcement of the new use was made by Dr. Allen Abrams, vice-president in charge of research for the Marathon Corp. This mill's staff has been working for 23 years on practical ways of reducing stream pollution due to sulfite. The sulphite, according to the Marathon chemists, is used as a "dispersant," putting it into the rubber latex solution along with carbon black to simplify rubber plant operations. Some mills are running tests on concentrating and using the sulphite as a fuel. Other are developing a process for making high protein yeast as a livestock and poultry feed. Still others are offering the waste liquor at low cost as a road and highway shoulder binder. Sulphite is also being tested as a binder in making briquettes of coal dust.

Forest Service, USDA, Press Clipping No. 45, Dec. 6, 1950.

AMOUNT OF DISSOLVING WOOD PULP FOR DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION AT RECORD HIGH

The total amount of dissolving wood pulp available for domestic consumption reached a new high of 60,710 tons in September. This compares with 58,500 tons in August and a monthly average of 19,426 tons in 1939. Domestic production of dissolving wood pulp in October was 43,639 tons, 6,743 tons higher than the previous month's production.

Table 11.- Dissolving wood pulp: Production, exports, imports, and quantities made available for consumption, U.S., for specified years and months

(Tons)						
Year	Domestic production <u>1/</u>	Imports <u>2/</u>	Exports <u>2/</u>	Available for domestic consumption <u>3/</u>		
1939.....	193,420	88,052	48,232	233,240		
1946.....	298,474	202,192	8,491	492,175		
1947.....	324,927	248,606	10,389	563,144		
1948.....	356,700	243,740	15,937	584,503		
1949.....	<u>4/</u>	154,348	25,928	<u>4/</u>		
1950, August.....	43,775	16,368	1,643	58,500		
1950, September...	36,896	26,068	2,254	60,710		
1950, October.....	43,639	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>		

1/ Sulphite, bleached, dissolving grades. From Facts for Industry, Pulp and Paper Manufactures, Bureau of the Census.

2/ Sulphite, bleached, rayon and special chemical grades. Data from Foreign Commerce Statistics of the U. S., Bureau of the Census.

3/ Production plus imports, less exports.

4/ No data available.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

NEW METHOD FOR INSECT-PROOFING PACKAGES DEVISED

A patent has been taken out by the National Physical Laboratory for a type of packing which has so far, under laboratory conditions, shown itself to be proof against insect penetration. According to the annual report of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the method consists of the insertion, between the walls of the container and its contents, of a layer of cellulose wadding or similar material impregnated with DDT. This kind of material is attractive to insects, which like to congregate and wander along the folds. They are thus kept in contact with the insecticide for a time sufficient for them to pick up a lethal dose.

Textile Mercury and Argus, Nov. 10, 1950, p.772.

SYNTHETIC SOAPS EXPECTED TO INCREASE ABOUT ONE-THIRD IN 1951

Synthetic soap is sweeping to new victories in the business of keeping things clean. Americans will use an estimated three-and-a-third billion pounds of cleansers in 1950; and of that total, over a billion pounds will be the newcomer, synthetic detergents, sporting such monosyllabic monikers as Tide, Dreft, Fab, Vel, Surf and Breeze. They're known as "soapless soaps." A decade ago output of

these products was only 50 million pounds. The yearly volume jumped to 160 million pounds by 1945. Last year it totaled 700 million pounds. Only two or three manufacturers were in this field 10 years ago. Today there are more than 30. Producers say their products are popular because they make more suds, work better in hard water and are easier to rinse off—leaving no film of soap on dishes, for example. And they expect their business to expand maybe a third in 1951.

The Wall Street Journal, Dec. 19, 1950, p. 1.

(Tons)

Year	Domestic Production	Imports	Exports	Domestic Consumption
1949	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1948	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1947	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1946	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1945	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1944	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1943	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1942	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1941	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1940	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1939	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1938	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1937	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1936	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1935	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1934	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1933	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1932	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1931	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1930	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1929	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1928	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1927	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1926	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1925	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1924	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1923	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1922	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1921	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1920	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1919	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1918	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1917	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1916	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1915	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1914	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1913	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1912	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1911	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1910	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1909	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1908	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1907	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1906	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1905	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1904	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1903	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1902	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1901	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330
1900	135,420	26,032	10,122	151,330

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

SEE METHOD FOR SELECTING FACTORS LISTED

A patent has been taken out by the National Physical Laboratory for a type of packing which has so far, under laboratory conditions, shown itself to be proof against insect penetration. According to the annual report of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the method consists of the insertion between the walls of the container and its contents of a layer of cellulose acetate or similar material impregnated with DDT. This kind of material is not harmful to insects, which like to penetrate and wander along the sides. They are thus kept in contact with the insecticide for a time sufficient for them to die.

Textile Laboratory and others, Nov. 10, 1950, p. 1.

NEW METHOD FOR SELECTING FACTORS LISTED

Scientific work is being done to see whether in the business of making things from cotton there will be an increased supply of cotton in the future. In 1950 and 1951 out of 100,000 bolls only 10,000 were found to be good. This is because, according to the report of the Textile Laboratory, the cotton bolls are being attacked by a pest called the "cotton bollworm". The pest is a small insect which feeds on the cotton bolls and destroys them.